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AUTHOR Babcock, Julie
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ABSTRACT

The ninety-six references in this annotated bibliography update Ralph H. Stenstron's "Cooperation Between Types of Libraries: 1940-1968." Chciago, American Library Association, 1970. The two requirements for inclusion are that the article or monograph deal with cooperation involving more than one type of library, and the program description be in operation. The traditional typology of libraries -- public academic-research, school, and special -- is used. Cooperative programs involving these four types of libraries in various combinations are identified and described. Brief annotations following the citations describe the nature of libraries involved. The annotated entries are numbered and arranged chronologically to facilitate direct access to the most recent developments. In addition, there is an author/ project/ organization index, and a type of library cooperation index. (MM)

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DREXEL UNIVERSITY - GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

COOPERATION BETWEEN TYPES OF LIBRARIES

1968 - July 1971

An Annotated Bibliography.

by

Julie Babcock

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Philadelphia, Pa.

September, 1971

LI 003 403

FOREWORD

This bibliography was prepared as a supplement to:

Stenstrom, Ralph H. Cooperation Between Types of Libraries: 1940-1968. Chicago, ALA, 1970.

Its purpose is to update Stenstrom's work and to provide recent information to members of the Eastern Pennsylvania Interlibrary Cooperation Workshop, held November 14-17, 1971 in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Graduate School of Library Science, Drexel University, and supported by an LSCA Title III Grant from the Pennsylvania State Library.

Miss Julie Babcock, recent graduate of Drexel University's Graduate School of Library Science, prepared the bibliography, basing her work on Stenstrom's insofar as this was possible.

Articles and monographs were chosen for their substance and/or timeliness. Some very short ones were included because they reported unusual approaches to cooperation between different kinds of libraries. Because of time pressure, several items could not be located in time to be annotated and have not been included.

The attached should be used in conjunction with the Stenstrom work which provides much of the earlier information necessary to understand more recent events described in the attached pages.

Cooperative ventures between different types of libraries have become increasingly important in recent years, as attested to by the emphasis given to the necessity for cooperation and networks in the President's Commission

FOREWORD - 2

on Libraries; Libraries at Large, the Conference on Interlibrary Communication and Networks, held in 1970, and the increased activities in the several states.

If the information included in this bibliography is useful in providing a spectrum of ideas, differing opinions and experiences, and an, however incomplete, inventory of present and proposed activities, it should become a stimulant for discussion during the workshop and will thus have achieved its purpose.

September, 1971

Brigitte L. Kenney, Coordinator
Interlibrary Cooperation Workshop

1. Bibliographic Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, Inc., A Communications System for Wyoming Libraries: A Study with Recommendations, Denver, Colorado, 1968.

This study recommends the installation of a demonstration TWX system in Wyoming. The network concept is explored, based on these considerations: 1) economic growth and potential of the community; 2) the library's identification and involvement with community groups and needs; 3) potential interlibrary cooperation within the community and within the designated service area; 4) staff attitudes toward reference and interlibrary loan service; 5) present and potential indication of staff continuity 6) strength of reference collections; 7) hours open; and 8) available space.

The study calls for clearly defined statements of responsibility for the state library, the university library, and the regional centers. It recommends telephone connections from all the county libraries to the TWX centers. (Telephone credit cards would be used). Public, academic, school and special libraries are all included.

2. Fry Consultants, Inc., State of Oregon Plan for Interlibrary Cooperation, Phase I Study, Oregon State Library, Salem, Oregon, 1968.

The Phase I study was not designed to produce a system of cooperation. Its objective was to provide the background necessary to properly structure a Phase II study ultimately resulting in a statewide system of interlibrary cooperation which would provide better library service to the people of Oregon. The following goals were established in order to accomplish that objective: 1) to determine the desirability of the concept of interlibrary cooperation in Oregon; 2) to develop a mechanism for accurately evaluating the existing resources available; 3) to conduct the study in such a manner that, when completed, a clearly defined course of action would be apparent.

All objectives were reached; it was concluded that Oregon is indeed in need of interlibrary cooperation. A Phase II study is being planned.

3. Carter, Launor F., "What are the Major National Issues in the Development of Library Networks?" News Notes of California Libraries 63:405-17, Fall, 1968.

After defining information or library networks as having to meet two criteria (1. two or more centers of intercommunication and 2. each center having a system of remote users), Dr. Carter explains some of the problems facing anyone or any institution developing networks. They are: 1) communications - there are excellent communications systems but they are not easily adapted to library usage; 2) standards and formats; 3) copyright problems; 4) user requirements - the need for textual information; 5) technology - the hardware is adequate but software has problems; 6) cost and capital investment; and 7) the lack of federal integrative roles and policies.

4. "Draft of a Model Interlibrary Loan Code for Regional, State, Local or Other Special Groups of Libraries," Special Libraries 59: 528-30, Sept., 1968.

A modified interlibrary loan code was prepared by the Interlibrary Loan Committee of ALA Reference Services Division. It recognizes the need for fundamental changes in interlibrary borrowing and lending practices. A more liberal policy includes: borrowing is not limited to research programs; no borrower statement is required, anyone may get material; almost anything may be requested; there is a strong statement about the responsibility of any library to develop a collection adequate to meet its normal needs - (freer interlibrary loan should not diminish local efforts to build resources;) requests to borrow should be channeled through some central agency; necessity for funding of state plans is considered; standard ALA forms should be used; all types of libraries may be included; participation will be voluntary; and agreements or contracts are strongly recommended. (Also appears in ALA Bulletin 63: 513-516 (Apr. 1969)

5. Igoe, James G., "Tit for Tat: Cooperative Library Service," Wisconsin Library Bulletin, 64: 386-8, November, 1968.

The time is now to act, in terms of interlibrary cooperation. There are five common types of interlibrary cooperation efforts currently being funded under the Library Services and Construction Act, Title III. In order of frequency they are: 1) telecommunications networks; 2) interlibrary loan and reference networks; 3) studies or surveys; 4) union catalogs; and 5) cooperative centers for technical processing. Cooperation is a necessity now but should be considered as means, not an end.

1969

6. Casey, Genevieve M., Structuring the Indiana State Library for Interlibrary Coordination, Wayne State University-Center for Urban Studies, Detroit, 1969.

The purpose of this study is to make recommendations on how the Indiana State Library should be structured to effect the coordination of resources and services in all types of libraries for the benefit of the citizens of Indiana. The recommendations are based on an analysis of the state library's activities; on a survey of library activities in Indiana; and on interviews with selected public, academic, and school librarians.

The recommendations made to improve and extend the state library's structure for interlibrary coordination in Indiana are: 1) The Indiana State Library should convene a permanent council for the improvement of library and information services to students and teachers. 2) The Indiana State Library should convene a permanent council for the coordinated building and use of major subject collections in the state. 3) The state library should initiate a series of contracts with appropriate major resource libraries to provide twenty-four hours access to materials,bibliographical searches and current awareness services to professional groups in the state. 4) The state library should build its collection in those fields not already covered by other resource libraries of the state.

7. Currier, L. G., Sharing Resources in the Pacific Northwest: A Study in Two Parts, Washington State Library, 1969.

This study is divided into two parts: 1) The Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center; and 2) Interlibrary Loan Practices Among the Libraries of the Pacific Northwest. The first part concluded that since PNBC was acting as nothing more than an interlibrary loan office, it is eminently suited to become the switching center - and more - for the cooperative library systems now being developed in each of the states comprising the Pacific Northwest. The structure, management, technology and finances have to be established on a regional basis among different types of libraries, to effect this change.

The second part determined, based on questionnaires, observations, readings, records examined, and interviews held, that despite three decades of interlibrary cooperation through the formal structure of PNBC, there is much informal interchange of resources among the libraries within the Pacific Northwest. There is direct contact between the individual libraries of this region and other libraries throughout the country. Considerable lending and borrowing extends beyond the country's boundaries to other parts of the world.

8. Sherman, D. and Shoffner, R. M., California State Library: Processing Center Design and Specifications, Institute of Library Research, University of California, Berkeley, 1969. 4v

The Institute of Library Research, under contract to the California State Library, designed a Technical Processing Center, the ultimate purpose of which is to provide computerized processing services to libraries throughout California. The processing center will offer services to a network of participating libraries in the areas of: file conversion, file maintenance, MARC II processing, book form catalogs, and serials control. The four volumes cover respectively: system description, production and control, and conversion; file maintenance, authority verification, book catalog filing, book catalog format, and processing center organization; coding manual; and serials control system.

9. Veaner, A. B., and Fasana, P. J., editors, Stanford Conference on Collaborative Library Systems Development, Proceedings, Stanford University, Oct. 4-5, 1968. Stanford, California, 1969.

The Stanford Conference on Collaborative Library Systems Development was convened for several purposes: 1) to disseminate information on the development of Stanford's library automation project, supported by an Office of Education grant; 2) to disseminate information on the several and joint library automation activities of Chicago, Columbia, and Stanford; and 3) to promote discussion and exchange of ideas and problems between librarians, university administrators, computer center managers, system analysts, computer scientists, and information scientists.

Papers given at the conference were oriented toward technical practicality and economic reality: They were: Fussler, H. H., The University of Chicago Library Automation Project; Fasana, P. J., Automation Efforts at the Columbia University Libraries, a summary; Veaner, A. B., Stanford University Libraries, Project BALLOTS, a summary; Logsdon, R. H., Collaborative Library Systems Development; Lazerow, S., National Collaboration and the National Libraries Automation Task Force: A Course Toward Compatibility; Simmons, R. A., Management of the Design and Development of the Biomedical Communications Network; Payne and Hecht, The University of Chicago's Book Processing System; Miller and Bielsker, Economic and Operating Realities of Present Day Hardware and Software in Library Application; Fredrickson and Lieberman, Stanford's Data Link Network and Display Terminals; Burgess, T. K., Computer Operating Systems and Programming Languages: a Critical Review of their Features for Processing; and Parker, E. B., Developing a Campus-Based Information Retrieval System.

10. Stanford, Edward B., "MINITEX: progress report," Minnesota Libraries 22: 350-2, Winter, 1969.

This two year pilot project, funded by equally shared grants from the Hill Family Foundation and the Minnesota State Department of Education, completed its first year of operation on December 31, 1968. It has been successful in demonstrating the possibility of sharing resources of the University of Minnesota libraries with patrons of other libraries in Minnesota. MINITEX utilizes teletype for immediate two-way transmission of requests to the University and reports to participating libraries and provides staff to verify, locate, and send desired materials promptly to patrons, by mail and by United Parcel Service.

During the first year, 16,089 requests were received by the eleven libraries in the experiment, including four state colleges, two private institutions, one junior college, two public libraries and two branches of the University of Minnesota.

Processing time was within 24 hours of request; delivery time by United Parcel Service was 48 hours after request; and the unit cost was about $2.65 per transaction.

11. "Art Coop Scheme Planned in Ohio," Library Journal 94: 22, Jan. 1, 1969.

A cooperative scheme for art libraries which will involve public, college, university, and museum libraries is planned as the result of a study nearing completion. Envisioned are sharing of resources, a cooperative buying program, and joint requests for additional financial assistance.

The study was supported by a grant from Library Services and Construction Act funds to the Fine Arts Library at Ohio State University. Three museum libraries, two public libraries, and four college and university libraries in the Ohio region are participating.

12. Judd, J. Van der Veer, "Regional Interlibrary Loan Experiments in New York State," Bookmark 28: 121-23, Jan., 1969.

Following the completion of Phase I of the New York State Interlibrary Loan Program (NYSILL), four regional meetings were held to decide if the program should be continued. Overwhelmingly, it was agreed that the services should still be offered. Improvements suggested are: the establishment of two experimental regional programs: the Western New York Library Resources Council with SUNY at Buffalo as the backstop, and the Rochester Regional Research Library Council, with the University of Rochester as the major resource center.

13. "Students Learn to Use the Public Library," Idaho Librarian 21: 31, Jan., 1969.

One thousand eighth grade students from four junior high schools were bussed to the Pocatello Public Library in Idaho to introduce students to the services at the Public Library. The program took five months to plan and was the result of cooperation between school and public librarians.

14. Pohlmann, L. Dawn, "Special Libraries and METRO," Bookmark 28: 183-4, March, 1969.

As yet METRO does not include service to special libraries, however, it is becoming apparent in New York City that special libraries will soon join. METRO is fast filling three needs of the scientists: a referral service, a pool of current serials, and a fast communications network. The article explains the new information systems being established that will soon serve special libraries as well as public and academic libraries.

15. Turgeon, R. H., "Levittown Information, Retrieval and Dissemination Center," Bookmark 28: 185-7, March, 1969.

The Information Retrieval and Dissemination Center was established as a joint project of the Union Free School District #5 and the Levittown Public Library to provide students and teachers with the results of in-depth research on assignment topics. Funds were provided by the federal government under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Titles II and III. The service is extended to all secondary school teachers in the district but is limited to 10-12th grade students who go first to their school librarians; the librarians then refer students with special assignments in social studies or English to the services of the Center.

16. "Establish Pilot TWX Network," Louisiana Library Association Bulletin 32:48-9, Spring, 1969.

A TWX rapid communications network went into operation in February of 1969, linking the state library, 12 college and university libraries, eight public libraries, and two medical libraries in Louisiana. Participating libraries can communicate, not only with each other, but also with the Library of Congress and 300 other libraries in the United States.

The State Library is administering the project which is being financed by a federal grant under the Library Services and Construction Act.

17. "Interlibrary Cooperation and Cooperative Library Networks," Mountain Plains Library Quarterly 14: 24-6, Spring, 1969.

The considerations used in Washington State as a basis for proposing a statewide network are described. Specifically, they are: 1) library and information services should be accessible to all; 2) all sources of information should be uniformly available; 3) all resources purchased with public funds should be used for the benefit of the public; 4) service to the user is the top priority; 5) geographical distribution of library resources in any given state reveals significant unevenness;and 6) costs are high and modern technology must be used.

18. "Library Development...Working Paper," Mountain Plains Library Quarterly 14: 21-3, Spring, 1969.

A network proposal for Nevada based on the systems in California and Washington, is described. It states three purposes and objectives: 1) to promote increased sharing of resources by libraries of different types and different area jurisdictions; 2) to use modern technology; and 3) to expand the availability of library materials to every resident of the state. The use of communications systems, varying from mail and telephone to rapid data transmission are planned. A WATS system is being considered. Preparation of book catalogs; delivery of information, (material or photocopies) via messenger or mail service; cooperative arrangement by contract with research libraries of the state for difficult reference questions; coordinated collection building; and mechanization of all procedures are recommended.

19. Lorenz, John G., "Networks for Knowledge," Mountain Plains Library Quarterly 14: 3-6, Spring, 1969.

In a speech given at the Mountain Plains Library Association Conference in November, 1968, Mr. John Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress, gives an excellent description of the networks existing at the time, as well as information on the legislation that enabled them to come into existence.

He proposed an experiment in interlibrary cooperation among the academic, research, and state libraries in the region, and the Denver Bibliographic Center and the Library of Congress.

20. Bird, Warren, "TWX and Interlibrary Loans," Medical Library Association Bulletin 57: 125-9, April, 1969.

This article describes TWX and gives one example of its use. TWX has the advantage of being a two-way communication system with any library which is part of the system. The advantages of TWX are that it leaves a written record, even though unattended, costs are reasonable and billing is easy. Twenty-seven libraries in three states and the National Library of Medicine joined together to establish rules to speed up service. Duke University prepared a manual of regulations, using a form similar to the standard ALA interlibrary form. The average cost per message ranges from $.90 to $1.90. Turn-around time is three and a half days with a 24 hour limit on negative reports.

21. Cory, John M., "Changing Patterns of Public Library and School Library Relationship," Library Trends 17: 424-33, April, 1969.

In this contribution to the Library Trends issue on "The Changing Nature of the School Library," Mr. Cory states problems and opinions facing any sort of cooperation between school and public libraries. As an example, he cites the problems currently being faced in New York State. His conclusions, however, are much like those of the Commissioner's Report in New York, but Mr. Cory seems to have a greater understanding of the problems to be faced.

22. "RING: Regional Information Network Group," Montana Libraries 22: 7, April, 1969.

A thirteen-member committee is charged with exploring the establishment of a regional technical information network made up of public, university, and special libraries, and the state Technical Services Office. The committee is considering a resource inventory of libraries and information centers in the Rocky Mountain states. It is anticipated that a multi-state network, somewhat similar to that already tying Montana's public libraries together, will be established to provide further access to scientific and technical information.

23. Not used

24. Courtright, Harry, and McAlister, Mrs. Annette," Pennsylvania's Interlibrary TWX Demonstration," Pennsylvania Library Association Bulletin 24: 145-6, May, 1969.

In Pennsylvania, ten public district library centers and eight college libraries were granted funds under the Library Services and Construction Act, Title III, to fund the installation and maintenance of a TWX system for the improvement of interlibrary loan. Also included in the demonstration project is one already in existence in Wilkes-Barre which links five public libraries, two college libraries and one high school library.

The authors briefly explain how the project will function and emphasize that the major objective of the service is to expedite the handling of interlibrary loans in Pennsylvania.

25. "Interlibrary Loan in Maine," North Country Libraries 12: 11-13, May, 1969.

Interlibrary loan in the State of Maine is described. There is a WATS line serving thirty-six public libraries and eleven college libraries. The State Library has a TWX connection with four college libraries and four public libraries.

26. "Summary of Nelson Associates' Second Study," Bookmark 28: 239-47, May, 1969.

This is a detailed summary of the Nelson Associates' study, Interlibrary Loan in New York State, March, 1969. Some of the findings were: 1) cooperative programs such as the one in New York are a logical extension of developments of library services in the nation and in New York State; 2) 83% of the requests were filled; 3) the loan services were used; 4) both public and academic libraries use interlibrary loan heavily; 5) special subject areas were the weakest; 6) it took approximately five days to fill a request; and 7) the unit cost was reduced from $15.80 in 1967 to $10.82 in 1968. The study recommends: 1) that the program receive permanent funding; 2) that the program be automated; and 3) that a review of the subject responsibilities of the libraries be undertaken.

27. Duggan, Maryann, Johnston, Maxine, and Waters, Richard L., "The 1969 Reference Round Table Pre-Conference Institute: an overview," Texas Library Journal 45: 81-8, Summer, 1969.

Approximately 280 reference librarians were involved in analyzing interlibrary cooperation and in brainstroming the design of an ideal statewide network.

Working in "nodes" which simulated the different parts of a network, the participants arrived at the conclusion that a "statewide interlibrary network should be so designed that any citizen anywhere in the state can have access to the total library and information resources of the state through his own local library, either academic, public, school, or special." The simulation technique used provided librarians with considerable insight into problems in cooperation.

28. Rose, Jeanne, "Library Cooperation in Metropolitan Washington Area," Virginia Librarian 16: 30, Summer, 1969.

The Metropolitan Area Interlibrary Loan Service (MAILS) provides communications and delivery between libraries in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the northern Virginia area. It is one of the first cooperative efforts to cross state lines. In all, nine public libraries and their systems, and five university libraries take part in the project, as well as the National Library of Medicine. The cooperative, at the time of writing, was functioning mainly as a delivery service between libraries.

29. Whitesides, William L., "A Cooperative Catalog Pilot Project: Fairfax County Public Library and Northern Virginia Community College," D. C. Libraries 40: 48-50, Summer, 1969.

The Fairfax County Public Library and the Northern Virginia Community College joined together to produce an author, title, and subject catalog. The Science Press system of computerized photocomposed cataloging was used. The Virginia State Library and HEW provided funding.

The major objectives – reduction of cost to both library systems by cooperative publication of a combined catalog, and accessibility of unique materials in both collections to students, faculty, and citizens - remain to be tested in the future.

30. Becker, Joseph, "Telecommunications Primer," Journal of Library Automation 2: 148-56, Sept., 1969.

This article discusses modern telecommunication devices which can be useful in interlibrary communications, including descriptions of their capacities, types of signals, and carriers. Described are: telephone lines, radio broadcasts, coaxial cable, microwave, and communications satellites.

Included in this bibliography because pertinent information for cooperating libraries is given.

31. Duggan, Maryann, "Library Network Analysis and Planning," Journal of Library Automation 2: 157-75, Sept., 1969.

A report on planning for network design, undertaken by the Reference Round Table of the Texas Library Association and the State Advisory Council to the Library Services and Construction Act, Title III Texas Program. Necessary components of a network are discussed and network transactions of eighteen Dallas area libraries analyzed, using a methodology and quantitative measures developed for this project.

32. "First State-Wide Regional Book Catalog," ALA Bulletin 63: 1209, Oct., 1969.

The first statewide catalog to be published in the United States, showing all holdings of the regional libraries in one state, was presented to the Governor of Tennessee recently. Contents include information covering nearly one million volumes, located in 89 counties. Interlibrary cooperation between regional libraries makes possible circulation throughout the state.

33. Hope, Arlene, "When I was Five: Half a Decade of LSCA in New England," Library Journal 94: 3622-25, Oct. 15, 1969.

The progress of interlibrary cooperation in New England's six states as a result of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) is described. Cooperation is mainly limited to like types of libraries but steps are being taken to increase inter-type cooperation.

Some of them are: 1) the creation of the Interstate Library Compact Law, passed by all six states, which established a governing board to administer cooperative programs (not initiated as yet) and 2) the installation of teletype networks in all six states for interlibrary loans and other communications.

34. Gleaves, Edwin S., "Cooperation or Duplication," Tennessee Librarian 22: 3-10, Fall, 1969.

Mr. Gleaves outlines the problems of cooperation and expresses the anxieties of many librarians over cooperating with other librarians. He explains some of what is happening in the library fields, particularly in Montana, and how Montana's example could be used for Tennessee. The conclusion is pointed toward promoting Technical Information Centers (TIC) in Tennessee.

35. Paulson, Peter J., "Networks, Automation and Technical Services," Library Resources and Technical Services 13: 516-19, Fall, 1969.

Mr. Paulson reviews recent developments (as of Fall of 1969) in centralized processing and interlibrary cooperation in New York State and summarizes present activities and plans of the New York State Library in the field of library automation. The importance of bibliographic access in networks and the need for a critical review of traditional library practices are stressed.

36. "Texas Library System," Texas Libraries 31: 108-9, Fall, 1969.

This is the Texas Library System in diagram form. In 1969, it included technical, information and research libraries, academic libraries, school libraries, media centers, public libraries, and systems of the same types of libraries. The System is headed by the Library and Historical Commission and is subdivided into ten major resource centers located throughout the State.

37. Igoe, James G., "New in the Old Northwest: A Quick Survey of Library Activity in U.S.O.E.'s Region V.," Library Journal 94: 4112-15, Nov., 15, 1969.

Region V includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin where interlibrary cooperation in all forms exists. Mr. Igoe cites examples in five common areas of activity: 1) telecommunications networks 2) interlibrary loan and reference networks 3) studies or surveys 4) union catalogs and 5) cooperative centers for technical processing.

1970

38. Olson, Edwin E., Interlibrary Cooperation. U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Research, 1970. (Ed. 046 421)

The major objectives of this report are to identify, categorize, and describe the major dimensions of interlibrary cooperation which have implications for manpower development in librarianship. These dimensions include: 1) the power budget of a cooperative; 2) the domain of a cooperative, and 3) a cooperative's opportunities and constraints such as orientation of director and capabilities of the staff. Emphasis is placed on the role of the director in cooperatives and his perception of the present state and future plans for his network. Sound methodology and an emphasis on the human factor in networking make this study "must" reading.

39. Reynolds, Maryann E., et al, A Study of Library Network Alternatives for The State of Washington, Washington State Library, 1970.

This initial intent of this research project was to construct a quantitative model which would assist in making decisions regarding the details of network design such as location and type of data processing equipment, communications procedures and equipment, personnel requirements, and so forth. At a very early stage, however, it became apparent that insufficient quantitative information was available regarding library operations in the state to permit detailed design of a network. Accordingly, efforts were redirected toward obtaining basic data on the scope and characteristics of library activity, and modeling was focused on descriptions of principal library functions for several possible network configurations.

The project was conducted in two phases: data collection; and analysis and modeling. The results are given in great detail, in three parts, according to whether they relate to methodological developments, (computer programs were written; technical services cost questionnaire designed), or library operations (over 50% of the titles in each of three libraries studied did not circulate during the period studied), or the selection of a network configuration, (centralized technical services and collection management, which are important network concepts in this research study, while considered acceptable by administrators, are ranked lowest in desirability.)

40. Simkin, Faye, Cooperative Resources Development, a report on a shared acquisitions and retention system for METRO libraries, METRO, 1970.

This report on SHARES (shared acquisitions and retention systems) emphasized the need for further study of Metro area resources, of the frequency of use of these resources, of future expansion plans, and of storage needs. After giving detailed descriptions of the history of METRO, shared acquisitions, and the implementation of SHARES, the author stresses that much planning is needed: 1) to delay fears that shared acquisitions restricts the individual collections of libraries; 2) to create a directory of resources available in the area; 3) to make SHARES a clearinghouse for exchanging information on the availability and location of microfilm sets; 4) to make available all technical reports in one depository collection; 5) to make available all material abstracted in Chemical Abstracts; and 6) to create a delivery system on a daily basis.

SHARES' future main function will be to serve as a supplement to libraries with strong resources in a particular area.

41. California Library Association, "Master Plan for Total Library Services," News Notes of California Libraries 65 (Supplement): 414-6, Winter, 1970.

The master plan for total library services was adopted by the California Library Association in December of 1969. It provides a structure through which any individual has unimpaired access to the entire library resources and services in the state.

"The general plan conceives of libraries forming inter-related networks based both on geography and on subject materials. Working together in systems and in larger networks, libraries will cooperate in their programs of acquisitions to purchase or otherwise acquire the largest possible range of titles of both print and non-print materials. Centralized processing and cataloging will be encouraged, as will the development of union catalogs, lists of periodicals, serials, audiovisual holdings, etc. The network will create means of rapid communication and delivery using electronic equipment where practical."

42. "Statewide Loan Network Established," Kansas Library Bulletin 39 #1:27, 1970.

Five years of federal funding ended June 30, 1970 for the Kansas Information Circuit (KIC). As a result, though the system has many advantages, the libraries now face the problems of financing the project. The state librarian is preparing an amendment to the Kansas State Plan under the Library Services and Construction Act, Title I, to permit the extension of the new dimensional interlibrary loan network in fiscal year 1971.

43. Howard, Edward A., "Joint Committee Proves its Worth," Library Occurrent 23: 153-7, Feb., 1970.

The first few pages of this article provide a brief history of the relationship between school and public libraries in Evansville, Indiana. Areas of cooperation between the two types of libraries are described, including: supplementary collections provided by the public libraries for the school libraries; a delivery schedule; pupil assistants in the library club; class visits and tours; in-service training programs; curriculum revision; booklists; printing of materials; reading programs; exchange of publications; periodical duplication; policies pertaining to book selection; discounts; consultation; summer school; playground storytelling kits; library science classes, and several other cooperative projects.

44. Jose, Jean and Hansell, Jewell, "TWX Network in Indiana," Library Occurrent 23: 161-3, Feb., 1970.

The TWX network in Indiana began in 1965 with a teletype network which linked twenty-two public libraries, four state university libraries and the Indiana State Library. In 1966, all the public libraries in the state were eligible to join the network via designated TWX libraries which in turn were linked to the State Library. By 1968, it was possible to communicate with similarly equipped libraries outside the state, including the Library of Congress.

44. (Continued)

In 1969, a questionnaire was sent out to evaluate the service in terms of use and willingness to support it with local funds. The results indicated that maximum use was not being made of the teletype network. But TWX was considered to be an excellent and valuable service for all the libraries in the state of Indiana, and is being continued.

45. Blasingame, R. Jr., "Interaction Among Types of Libraries," North Country Libraries 13: 1-4, March, 1970.

Reasons and arguments-pro and con-for the establishment of cooperative library systems are given by the author.

Two of the reasons against interlibrary cooperation are: 1) the "general library concept": librarians believe that one library should and can encompass virtually all the concerns of mankind; and 2) many institutions like autonomy and independence. However, the author feels that any system should aim at increasing total resources and at increasing use of those resources; and that interlibrary cooperation seeks to do just that.

46. "Cooperative Library Activities in New England," North Country Libraries 13: 6-8, March, 1970.

This is the announcement of a Directory of Cooperative Library Activities in New England, edited by Charles E. Fink, Chairman of the Regional Planning Committee of the New England Library Association. The directory includes systems which encompass more than one state and then lists the individual states' systems alphabetically by state. Brief descriptions of the cooperatives are included.

47. "Florida Academic and Public Libraries Linked," Wilson Library Bulletin 44: 701-2, March, 1970.

The Floride Interlibrary Network, a system making over 5.5 million volumes available to any library patron, joins the State Library, the seven state university and college libraries, the University of Miami, and four major public libraries in a teletype network that should cut the turn-around-time on loans from weeks to days.

48. "Libraries Set Up Cooperative-Use Program," Rub-Off 21:25-6, March, 1970.

Nine libraries in Iowa(Cedar Rapids Public Library, Cedar Rapids Public High School Libraries, Coe College Library, Kirkwood Community College Library, Mt. Mercy College Library, Iowa Masonic Library, Collins Radio Co., Mercy Hospital and St. Luke's libraries, and the Library of Cornell College in Mt. Vernon-) have joined together to provide additional reading facilities for their community. If a patron needs material that is not available at his regular library, the librarian will give him a referral form, authorizing him to use any of the other cooperating libraries for the information.

49. Pieters, Donald L., "Sharing Audio Visual Software," Wisconsin Library Bulletin 66: 71-3, March, 1970.

The Northwest Wisconsin Intertype Libraries (NEWIL), representing five different types of libraries, was founded in May, 1967 for the purpose of sharing periodical holdings. In November 1969, it expanded its sharing program to include audiovisual materials. Title III funds were used to help the program with member libraries, hopefully, providing matching funds.

50. "Schools Initiate Library Bussing," Wilson Library Bulletin 44: 701, March, 1970.

An experimental program to bus children to the Plainview-Old Bethpage (N.Y.) Public Library was inaugurated and has been initiated by a school district rather than by the library itself. The bus company is donating its services.

51. "First Pilot System Grant Awarded," Louisiana Library Association Bulletin 33: 26, Spring, 1970.

Funds allotted by the 1970 HEW Appropriations Act will enable the State Library to finance Louisiana's first regional library system. Thirteen public libraries and three college and university libraries will participate.

The initial grant will be used to improve the reference and non-fiction collections of the member libraries in preparation for system services.

52. California Library Association, "Master Plan for Total Library Services," California Librarian 31: 108-9, April, 1970.

This statement, adopted by the California Library Association at its annual conference in December, 1969, concerns the "provision of a structure through which the individual may be provided unimpaired access to the entire library resources and services in the state. The Master Plan provides a rationale for cooperation and joint effort of all types of libraries in a program designed to guarantee such access." Included in the cooperation are public, school, academic, special, and institutional libraries.

The plan calls for libraries to form interrelated networks based both on geography and on subject materials. Working together in systems and in larger networks, libraries will cooperate in their programs of acquisition to purchase or otherwise acquire the largest possible range of titles of both print and non-print materials. Centralized processing and cataloging will be encouraged, as will the development of union catalogs, lists of periodicals, serials, audio-visual holdings, etc. The network will create means of rapid communications and delivery using electronic equipment where practical. Each network will maintain a referral center staffed with resource specialists.

53. Kee, S. Janice, "Cooperation Moves Ahead in the Southwest," Library Journal 95: 1294-97, April, 1970.

This is a report on the progress achieved to date under the Library Services and Construction Act. Details on telecommunications systems are given by state --Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas -- for the Region VII area.

Arkansas - Via wide area telephone, weekly calls are made by the Arkansas Library Commission to every public library; university, college, and special libraries participate too.

Louisiana - The State Library, through TWX and a single In-WATS line, affords service to a network of 20 selected, public, academic, and special libraries.

New Mexico- The State Library provides In-WATS service to all libraries in the state.

Oklahoma - The State Department of Libraries has its OTIS (Oklahoma Teletype Interlibrary System) in which 14 libraries serve as transmission sites with four of those serving as resource centers. All libraries participate.

Texas - Has four statewide systems: the Texas State Library Communication Network; the Texas Information Exchange; the Industrial Information Service; and the Texas Council of Health Services. Detailed descriptions of these activities are provided.

54. Stegman, Mrs. Robert H., editor, "Children's Services," Illinois Libraries, April, 1970 issue.

This issue of Illinois Libraries includes the following articles on the relationship between public and school libraries: Nickel, M., "The Seven C's of School - Public Library Relations;" Sullivan, P., "Problem: To Find the Problem; Moon, M., "Which Way Cooperation;" Williams, M., "The Challenge of Tommorros;" Vinson, L. O., "Up, Up, and Away;" Grote, D., "Extending the Public Library and Public School Partnership;" Bush, M., "We're Going to be Phased Out;" Will, M. C., "Chicago's Children and the Chicago Public Library;" Hiebing, D., "School/Public Library Cooperation in Illinois;" Mueller, E., "More Than a Taste of Honey;" Nylin, D. W., "Extinction, Peaceful Coexistence or Purposeful Cooperation;" Davis, C., "And What Would They do in the Summer?;" Leonard, M. R., "Children's Services in the Library System - A Consultant's View."

All points of view of the problem of cooperation between public and school libraries are included.

55. Legg, Jean M., "Coordinating Library Services Within the Community," American Libraries 1: 457-63, May, 1970.

As a state LSCA Title III administrator, the author has promoted cooperation between different types of libraries within communities, regions, and states. She writes "the experience has convinced me that there is urgent need to coordinate public, school, and academic library resources and services." What follows in the article is a modest proposal for such cooperation as well as an analysis of the problems to be faced if such cooperation is not implemented.

55. (Continued)

Some include: "Hierachies by type threaten to institutionalize the isolation of different libraries from each other." "Funding vertical cooperatives, all the taxpayer gains is materials bound to drift further and further out of his reach." "None of the public library's functions is secondary if anything has to be cut, everything has to be cut." "Perhaps all librarians owe their last, and not their first professional allegiance to the library which employs them."

56. Gohmert, Janice, Duggan, Maryann, and McAdams, Nancy, "Reference networks: serendipity and service," Texas Library Journal 46: 70-2, Summer, 1970.

At the third reference round table pre-conference institute, Texas librarians met to discuss the networks existing in the state. The group formulated a number of informal recommendations among which are: 1) publish a directory of networks for the state; 2) initiate a program for educating the public about their existence; 3) provide training of librarians in network use; 4) organize training workshops; 5) develop standardized codes for interlibrary reference work.

57. "Information Networks in California," News Notes of California Libraries, Summer, 1970 issue.

This issue of News Notes of California Libraries is devoted to detailed explanations of the master plan for total library services in California. Included are: Dalton, P. I., Reference, Research, Networks - The Here and Now; Perkings and Short, The Mountain Valley Information Center; Rourke, M., California State Library Service to Industry; Ramirez, W. L., San Francisco's BARC; Greenald, E., Southern California Answering Network; Siegel, E., INFO - a Step Toward Master Plan Implementation; Anderson, B., Sierra Regional Library System's Reference Demonstration Project.

58. "Report Evaluates TSLCN Operations," Texas Libraries 32: 59-66, Summer, 1970.

The Texas State Library Communications Network (TSLCN), an effort on the part of the state's librarians to provide better service to patrons through sharing of materials and through referral of reference questions, was evaluated by the Field Services Division of the Texas State Library.

It was found that the program, funded by the Library Services and Construction Act, Title III, is being used both as a reference and an interlibrary loan service; however, there are some problems. Turn-around-time averaged 36.6 days; and costs are excessive, though no figures were given.

A second Telex is going to be installed; and the goal is to bring the turn-around-time down to three days.

59. "Cooperative Library System," Wilson Library Bulletin 44: 992, June, 1970.

More than 150 academic, private, public, school and special libraries have attended organizational meetings in order to form a cooperative library system for all of Southern California called INFO, (Information Center for Southern California Libraries).

INFO will provide a means for libraries from various governmental agencies to cooperate in supplying information for the people they serve, as well as providing a means for the public and private sectors to work together for the benefit of the community.

60. New York State Library Interlibrary Loan Policy, Bookmark 29: 371-2, July, 1970.

The New York State Library announced a revised interlibrary loan policy as a result of the changes brought about by the NYSILL program. The principal changes revolve around borrowing privileges. University libraries may now borrow if they are not members of public library systems; special libraries may borrow from the state library as may government workers.

61. Owens, Warren S., "PNBC at the Rubicon," PNLA Quarterly 34: 23-4, July, 1970.

This article was written in response to Mrs. Lura Currier's study, Sharing Resources in the Pacific Northwest; a Study of PNBC and Interlibrary Loan (see #50).This author makes recommendations contrary to those in the study. They are: 1) that the relationship between PNBC and PNLA remain cooperative; 2) that PNBC be financed by the states; 3) that PNBC be established as a non-profit corporation. The PNLA membership was scheduled to act on Mr. Owens' recommendations.

62. "Reorganization of PNBC Completed," Washington State Library, Library News Bulletin 37: 171-2, July, 1970.

The Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center (PNBC), established thirty years ago under the auspices of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, has become a separate legal entity. In its new form, PNBC's incorporators are the state libraries of the participating states - Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. Funded originally by a grant from the Carnegie Foundation, and sustained through the years by membership fees, the "new" PNBC will continue at its Seattle location in the Suzzallo Library of the University of Washington, but funding will ultimately be supplied by the participating states. During the change-over period, member libraries will continue to pay until the states can provide full funding. British Columbia libraries will continue to participate.

63. Nitecki, Joseph, "Shared Cataloging: An Experiment in Cooperation Between University and Special Libraries," Special Libraries 61:377-80, Sept., 1970.

This article explains the arrangement between the Research and Development Library of S. C. Johnson and Son, Inc. and the University of Wisconsin Library to classify and catalog materials acquired by the special library. This co-operative program proves that the cost of shared cataloging is below the cost of maintaining separate cataloging for each library. It is also helpful for the university library in acquiring titles for its own collection because it focuses attention on subject areas of current significance in the field.

64. "Pratt Library Reverses Film Loan Policy," Library Journal 95: 2960, Sept., 15, 1970.

Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore has discontinued lending films to elementary and secondary schools in Baltimore City which have access to the Board of Education Instructional Materials Center. The move reverses the policy established in September of 1969 of lending films for classroom use. The volume of requests from schools and the community had strained the staff and resources of the library so that a monthly quota is now set on the number of films it circulates.

Films may still be borrowed by independent and parochial schools in Baltimore if requested in writing by their principals, and county libraries outside Baltimore City may lend Pratt Library films to schools, subject to their own regulations.

65. "Kaser on Consortia: A Spiritual Problem," Library Journal 95: 3234, Oct. 1, 1970.

David Kaser, Cornell University Libraries Director, in a speech delivered to the Suffolk Cooperative Library System of New York, noted that few cooperative programs work, other than the Farmington Plan and the National Program of Acquisitions and Cataloging. Mr. Kaser said what is needed is to "attempt to give greater attention to the spiritual and human problems of cooperation" - before any more advances can be made.

66. "Regional Library Service," Bookmark 30: 40, Oct., 1970.

The Rochester Regional Research Library Council has instituted a new regional service. As of July 1, 1970, Rochester area faculty members, graduate students, and professional persons in industries and hospitals can obtain a regional library card from their institution or company library. The new library card enables the bearer to borrow library materials from any one of 25 participating academic and industrial libraries in the greater Rochester area.

The new service is intended to help persons obtain the library materials they need for research or special projects and which are not available in their college or company library. All library materials borrowed under this plan must be returned directly to the library from which they were borrowed.

A list of special, college, and university libraries cooperating in the project is included.

67. Stump, Ronald, "Iowa Library Information Teletype Exchange (I-LITE)," Iowa Library Quarterly 21: 142-8, Oct., 1970.

This is a description of I-LITE which started out as a network of cooperating public libraries, expanded to include academic libraries, and then split into two separate, but connected, networks - all connected to the State Library - for the purpose of facilitating interlibrary loan and reference services. It has turned out to be a costly operation. Only about 60% of the requests put into the network are filled. The communications cost alone is $1.75 per request handled, and $3.06 per request filled. When items such as staff time, mailing supplies and postage are considered, a filled request may cost as much as $5.21.

68. "Unusual Union Catalog to Serve Virginians," Library Journal 95: 3232-33, Oct., 1, 1970.

The recently completed Virginia Eastern Shore Union Catalog combines on microfilm the interfiled author cards of three library collections: Eastern Shore Public Library, the social science collection of Eastern Shore Branch of the University of Virginia, and the technical collection of the NASA Wallops Station.

The Virginia State Library obtained $10,000 in LSCA Title III money for the project. Distribution will be to the three member libraries, one to the Eastern Shore Public Library Bookmobile, and one to each of nine high school libraries.

69. Grove, Pearce, and Sivells, Wanda, "Library Cooperation Among States in the Southwest," New Mexico Libraries 3: 66-75, Fall, 1970.

Mr. Grove and Mrs. Sivells have summarized the types-of-library cooperation which exists among the states in the Southwest. Included in their descriptions are the Bibliographical Center for Research in Denver, the Southwestern Union List of Serials, the State Serials Projects in Arkansas, Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, and the Southwest Academic Library Consortium.

Also cited are certain barriers to cooperation, including: psychological, traditional and historical, physical and geographical, legal and administrative, and lack of information and experience.

70. "Total Library Services for California," News Notes of California Libraries, Fall, 1970 issue.

This issue of News Notes of California Libraries gives further explanations on California's master plan for total library services. The articles in this issue are: Greenup, N., Let us Hear Anytime, Glad to Help; Moore, E., Special Libraries and the Master Plan; Terzian, S., Cooperation or Coercion: a Case for Caveats; Johanne, D., The Community College Library and Total Library Service; Casey, E. M., The Law Library and the Cooperative Library System; Silver, C. H., The State Law Library and Total Library Services; Ratner, E. R., Not Quiet, Nor is it Empty - SFPL's Anna Waden Branch.

71. Gillock, Oliver P., and McDonough, Roger H., "Spreading State Library Richesfor Peanuts," Wilson Library Bulletin 45: 354-5, Dec., 1970.

The Micro-Automated Catalog System designed by K. W. Richards, head of Archives and History Bureau at the New Jersey State Library, and funded by the Library Services and Construction Act and state aid funds is described. The project developed from one of an archival nature to that of a multiple-copy microfilm catalog for placement in selected area and research libraries in New Jersey.

The project, intended primarily for interlibrary loan purposes, operates on three levels: 1) local libraries - public, school, college and special; 2) area referral libraries of which there are seventeen; and 3) research library centers. A history of the project with details of costs and refinements is given, as well as an analysis of its present standing. The turn-around-time for interlibrary loan materials is not good, but there are plans for improving it. The future plans for the Micro-Automated Catalog System include making copies of the State Library holdings available in microfilm to other libraries and microfilming the Newark Public Library's holdings.

72. "Jitney Library Service," Library Journal 95: 4312 Dec., 15, 1970.

Chicago Public Library is bussing elementary school children to library branches as part of the federally funded "Co-Plus" (Cooperatively Planned Urban Schools) program. Funded through a $181,650 grant from the Model Cities Act the library buses elementary school children during school hours for school-related lessons and enrichment programs in the library.

Most of the seven elementary schools involved have no branch libraries within walking distance - only a few have adequate school libraries.

1971

73. Budington, William S., "Network Alternatives and Solutions for Storage," Library Trends 19: 329-40, Jan., 1971.

In this relatively short article, Mr. Budington argues that the various networks existing today offer only part of the solution to storage problems. Most of the article is devoted to the state of the art of library networks. Included in this survey are major projects in existence: MARC, NELINET, NYSILL, TWX, FACTS, METRO, MEDLARS, and EDUCOM, among others. Descriptions and histories are included for most of the projects.

74. Harrar, H. Joanne, "Cooperative Storage," Library Trends 19: 318-328, Jan., 1971.

The history of cooperative storage facilities, is given using three examples: Midwest Interlibrary Center (MILC), New England Depository Library, and Hampshire Interlibrary Center. Though cooperative efforts at storage have mainly been between like kinds of libraries, this article is still valuable for this bibliography because it provides an analysis of the problems - both political and economic - which are inherent in such moves. The author

74. (Continued)

writes: "Taken in sum, cooperative storage warehouses have been advocated largely on two bases: the economies to be realized and the extension of resources to be achieved. History shows that the economies have not been made, but on the other hand, the extension of resources, in one instance, certainly has."

75. "Pilot Program on Alternatives in Children's Service to Test School Library Recommendation in CCLD Report," Library Journal 96: 223-8, Jan., 15, 1971.

This article describes a pilot program to be established in New York as a result of the Report of the Commissioner's Committee on Library Development (CCLD) in which it was suggested that public library service to elementary students be terminated and transferred to school libraries.

The idea caused much discussion and dissent; however, the pilot program will be established to test the proposal over the next three years. Public library service to elementary students will still continue during that time.

The article, one of the best found on the New York plan gives excerpts from the speeches given at the open hearing on CCLD in December.

76. "Technical Reference Center Thrives in Colorado," Library Journal 96: 15, Jan., 1971.

The Colorado Technical Reference Center is working well with the facilities and resources it has at the University of Colorado, despite the fact that federal funding has been discontinued. The Center, which serves 400 firms with business and technical information, is now being funded by the state.

77. "Where Will All the Children Go?." American Libraries 2: 56-61, Jan., 1971.

This is an article written as a result of New York's Report of the Commissioner of Education's Committee on Library Development, 1970, in which it was recommended that school libraries take over public library service to elementary school children (preschool through grade six).

The article lists the recommendations of the report and reviews the reasoning leading to them. The reasons for the recommendations include: 1) the children are at the school each day, so no additional transportation would be needed, 2) the school library is curriculum-oriented, 3) schools serve the "whole child," and 4) there are more school libraries than public library outlets. Objectives of the plan included: 1) to avoid unnecessary duplication, 2) to gain immediate access to a wider range of media and equipment, and 3) to free the public library to give its full attention to adults and young adults.

78. Clark, Joan E., "T. V. Video-Cassette Experimental Project," Bookmark 30: 183-92, Feb., 1971.

Public, school, and college libraries as well as media centers in New York State are participating in a pilot project in which pre-recorded video-cassettes, played through a television set, are being made available.

The New York State Division of Library Development will oversee the program in which libraries can buy a "starter package" of 100 films and eventually increase that collection at decreasing cost as the number of participating libraries increases.

The article also includes an annotated list of the 100 films available in the "starter package".

79. Josey, E. J., "A Summary of the Reference and Research Library Resources Systems' Progress Report," Bookmark 30 178-83, Feb., 1971.

This is a summary, by area or district, of the Reference and Research Library Resources Program in New York State. It is a detailed progress report which includes a listing for each area of the services, new developments, new publications available, changes in committee organization and headquarters, and new memberships in this gigantic network of cooperating libraries. An important summary of New York's program.

80. "Intertype Cooperation Planned in New Hampshire," Library Journal 96: 908, March 15, 1971.

Six college libraries, eight parochial and public high schools and junior high schools, one private school, three special libraries, and the Manchester Public Library are embarking on a demonstration project for intertype library cooperation. A grant from the New Hampshire Charitable Fund supports the Manchester Interlibrary Cooperative (MILC).

The projects planned by MILC include: a computerized union list, directories, bibliographies, a clearinghouse for duplicate materials, an index to New Hampshire Profiles (a magazine), and a media center to serve Manchester.

81. "MINITEX," American Libraries 2: 319, March, 1971.

The library loan cooperative in Minnesota called MINITEX (Minnesota Inter-library Teletype Experiment) is facing problems concerning funding. During the first year and a half, 32,800 requests were processed for the 16 libraries involved in the project which relies on the University of Minnesota to supply materials. Since the unit costs per transaction are small and the state now has the opportunity to plan for state-wide cooperation in acquisitions, those involved in MINITEX are hopeful that local libraries will take over the support of the project.

82. "Wisconsin Historical Society and Northland College Cooperate", American Libraries 2: 229-30, March, 1971.

The Wisconsin Historical Society recently signed an agreement with Northland College in Ashland, Wisconsin, establishing an Area Research Center at the college. Though this is the ninth regional center established by the Wisconsin Historical Society, it is the first established in a private institution.

83. Connor, Jean L., "Purpose of the Second School/Public Library Relations Conference," Bookmark 30: 239-40, April, 1971.

A task force is to be established, followed by a pilot program, to test the recommendations of the Report of the Commissioner of Education's Committee on Library Development, which suggested that public library service to elementary school children be terminated and transferred to school libraries. The task force would be composed of members from public libraries, public and private schools, other educational agencies, and the general public.

84. "Nebraska Experiment, " American Libraries 2: 422, April, 1971.

A nine-month experiment with 20 regional TWX libraries in coming to an end. The Nebraska Public Library Commission is going to release its direct responsibility for loans and place that task in the hands of local library centers. Each library is prepared to handle requests from small public, school and college libraries in the area. A brief description of the operation is given.

85. "Statewide Library Card," American Libraries 2: 334, April, 1971.

The State of New Hampshire has adopted a statewide library card and has demonstrated how public monies can be applied to further public library service. The statewide library card is valid at all libraries in New Hampshire except the three largest public institutions. Present state law requires that all libraries adopt the statewide standard or forfeit services provided under the State Library Development Program.

86. Not used.

87. White, Joyce L. "Church Libraries: Unrecognized Resources", American Libraries 2: 397-99, April, 1971.

This article expresses concern about the untapped collections of church libraries and then describes some of the cooperative programs that do exist. For example, in Oil City, Pa., the church libraries developed a union catalog and participated in interlibrary loan activities. In Reading, Pa., churches serve as deposit collections.

The author stresses the often-unnoticed possibilities of cooperation between church and public libraries.

88. "Computerized Union Catalog Abandoned in Connecticut," Library Journal 96: 1662, May 15, 1971.

A 1968 project to develop a computerized union catalog for the state of Connecticut has been abandoned in favor of a more simple and economical solution to the need for such a catalog, according to The Nutmeg Shelf, newsletter of the Connecticut State Library.

The alternative approach will place in the state library microfilms of library catalogs, so that searching for a copy of a title requested on inter-loan can be done centrally. In addition, libraries will send to the state library one copy of a main entry card for each title they acquire, reclassify or discard. Eventually a card file union catalog will develop from the process, replacing microfilms.

89. "North Carolina Study Sets Network Goals," Library Journal 96: 1556, May, 1971.

A feasibility study conducted under the auspices of the State Library, the North Carolina Library Association, the State Board of Higher Education, and the State Board of Education has recommended a program to develop the North Carolina Libraries Services Network which was created in 1970.

The study recommended that the State General Assembly appropriate required funding in order to develop the present North Carolina Union Catalog to give more comprehensive coverage. The State Library is cooperating with North Carolina, North Carolina State, and Duke University libraries.

90. "Where Will All the Children Go? Part Two," American Libraries 2: 501-3, June, 1971.

This is an article written in response to the January, 1971 article of the same title; however, this one gives the opinions of the opponents of the Commissioner's Report. The article follows the same outline as its predecessor, but in rebuttal form.

Under the heading "Refutation of Rationale," some of the opinions stated are: a child is in school about 35 hours out of every 168 hour week, and only 180 days of a 365 day year -(in response to "school is where the children are;) and, "the public library should serve the whole person in all his ages" - in response to "free the public library for adults and young adults."

91. Benford, John Q., "The Philadelphia Project," Library Journal 96: 2041-47, June 15, 1971.

Cooperative efforts are described as they have occurred in Philadelphia, Pa. among the Free Library of Philadelphia, the School District of Philadelphia, and the Roman Catholic Archdiocesan School System to meet the library needs of students in both the school and public libraries. The result of the study is the creation of a center which will serve as a liaison between school and public libraries and the community. The library project which is the result of three years of study and research, is being funded by the U. S. Office of Education.

92. "Service Via Satellite: Crerar to Argentina," Library Journal 96: 2034, June 15, 1971.

The John Crerar Library of Chicago, under an agreement arranged by the National Academy of Sciences, will serve the libraries of Argentina with technical information beamed to them by satellite. A serious need exists since one-third of all requests for scientific and technical information coming to Argentina libraries are not being filled. A request message for information or a document is transmitted via satellite to a teletype at the Crerar Library. The information is then located and air-mailed to Argentina.

93. Nyren, Karl, "Divorce N. Y. Style," Library Journal 96: 2257-62, July, 1971.

Though this article deals only with public library cooperation, it is included here as a current example of one of the problems that might befall any inter-library system. The problems center around the Ramapo-Catskill Library System. Some of the public libraries in the system feel that they are not getting a fair share of the funds from the system, and that they could handle their affairs better independently. The system advocates disagree. The problem seems to be that of local versus central control.

94. Shaffer, Kenneth R., "Library Systems: Tough Times Ahead." Library Journal 96: 2263-65, July, 1971.

Mr. Shaffer examines the problems of public library systems (included here because of the articles applicability to interlibrary systems), and concludes with the statement that "we need a new and different kind of library system in this country, one different from the realities which the Nelson Associates Survey of 1969 indicated were in existence. For although the problems which seem to have had the highest priority in library systems of the past decade have been those of providing greater accessibility to library materials and resources, the problem immediately facing the public library organized or not organized within a system in the seventies will be in terms of self-justification to the taxpayer on one hand and defense against demagogic attack on the other. The system is the best if not the only vehicle to provide the expertise for viable public libraries, strong both intellectually and fiscally. A markedly different set of priorities for the decade that is upon us is urgently indicated."

95. "Statewide processing plan faltering in New York," Library Journal 96: 2250-51, July, 1971.

New York's ambitious ANYLTS (Association of New York Libraries for Technical Services) project, which was to have provided book processing services for all or most libraries in New York State, is grinding to a halt - another casualty of the widespread shortage of library funds.

On May 13, the ANYLTS board voted to terminate the project unless New York Public Library systems came through with orders for a total of $1,500,000 in book processing kits at $.70 each. The proposal for selling processing kits was a last effort to find some way to keep the ambitious project alive after the prospect of continued federal support from LSCA funds was withdrawn.

96. "Nebraska Documents," American Libraries 2: 668, July-August, 1971.

A state documents checklist and depository system is being established the College and University Section of the Nebraska Library Association. Until the list is published, the Nebraska Public Library Commission will inform Nebraska libraries of selected state documents through PL Notes and NLA Quarterly.

AUTHOR - PROJECT - ORGANIZATION

INDEX

This index includes author, cooperative project, and library organization entries. References are to entries in the annotated bibliography and appendix, not page numbers.

Americal Library Association, 4
American Library Association Reference Services Division, 4
Association of New York Libraries for Technical Services, 95 (ANYLTS)

Becker, Joseph, 30
Benford, John Q., 91
Bibliographic Center for Research,Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, 1, 19
Bird, Warren, 20
Blasingame, R. Jr., 45
Budington, W.S., 73

California Library Association, 41, 52
Carter, L.F., 3
Casey, G.M., 6
Colorado Technical Reference Center,76
Connecticut Computerized Union Catalog, 88
Connor, J.L., 83
Cooperatively Planned Urban Schools (Co-Plus), 72
Cory, J.M., 21
Courtright, H., 24
Currier, L.G., 7

Duggan, M., 27,31,56

EDUCOM, 73

FACTS, 73
Farmington Plan, 65
Fasana, P.J., 9
Fink, C.E., 46
Florida Inter-Library Network, 47
Fry Consultants, Inc., 2

Gillock, O.P., 71
Gleaves, E.S., 34
Gohmert, J., 56
Grove, P., 69

Hampshire Inter-Library Center, 74
Hansell, J., 44
Harrar, H.J., 74
Hope, A., 33
Howard, E.A., 43

Igoe, J.G., 5, 37
Information Center for Souther California Libraries (INFO), 59
Information Retrieval, and Dissemination Center, 15
Institute for Library Research, 8
Iowa Library Information Teletype Exchange (I-LITE), 67

Johnson, M., 27
Jose, J., 44
Josey, E.J., 79
Judd, J. Van der Veer, 12

Kansas Information Circuit (KIC), 42
Kaser, D., 65
Kee, S.J., 53

Legg, J.M., 55
Levittown Information Retrieval and Dissemination Center, 15
Lorenz, John, 19

AUTHOR - PROJECT - ORGANIZATION

INDEX

(con't)

Manchester Interlibrary Cooperative (MILC), 74,80
MARC, 8,73
McAdams, N., 56
McAlister, 24
McDonough, R.H., 71
MEDLARS, 73
METRO, 14,40,73
Metropolitan Area Inter-Library Loan Service (MAILS), 28
Micro-Automated Catalog System, 71
Minnesota Interlibrary Teletype Experiment (MINITEX), 10,81

National Program of Acquisitions and Cataloging, 65
Nelson Associates, 26
New England Deposit Library, 74
New England Library Information Network (NELINET), 73
New York State Interlibrary Loan Program (NYSILL), 12,60,73
Nitecki, J., 63
North Carolina Libraries Services Network, 89
North Carolina Union Catalog, 89
Northwest Wisconsin Intertype Libraries (NEWIL), 49
Nyren, K., 93

Olson, E.E., 38
Owens, W.S., 61

Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center (PNBC), 7,61,62
Paulson, P.J., 35
Philadelphia Project, 91
Pieters, D.L., 49
Pohlmann, L.D., 14

Regional Information Network Group (RING), 22
Reynolds, M.E., 39
Rochester Regional Research Library Council, 12,66
Rose, J., 28

Shaffer, K., 94
SHARES, 40
Sherman, D., 8
Shoffner, R.M., 8
Simkin, F., 40
Sivells, W., 69
Southwest Academic Library Consortium,69
Southwest Union List of Serials, 69
Stanford, E.B., 10
Stanford Library Automation Project, 9
Stegman, Mrs. R.H., 54
Stump, R., 67
Suffolk Cooperative Library System, 65

Technical Information Centers (TIC) 8,34
Texas Library System, 36
Texas State Library Communications Network (TSLCN), 58
Turgeon, R.H., 15

Veaner, A.B., 9
Virginia Eastern Shore Union Catalog,68

Waters, R.L., 27
Western New York Library Resources Council, 12
White, J.L., 87
Whitesides, W.L., 29
Wisconsin Area Research Center, 82

DATES	ACADEMIC SCHOOL PUBLIC SPECIAL & GENERAL	ACADEMIC PUBLIC SPECIAL	ACADEMIC SCHOOL PUBLIC	ACADEMIC SCHOOL SPECIAL	PUBLIC SCHOOL SPECIAL	ACADEMIC PUBLIC	ACADEMIC SCHOOL	ACADEMIC SPECIAL	PUBLIC SCHOOL	PUBLIC SPECIAL	SCHOOL SPECIAL
1968	1,2,3,4,5	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
1969	6,8,17,18, 19,27,30,31, 32,33,36,38, 39	7,10,11,12, 14,16,19, 22,28,34, 35,37	24	None	None	25,29	None	9	13,15,21	20	None
1970	45,46,48,49, 52,56,57,58, 59,70,71	40,41,42, 44,53,60, 61,62,68, 69	55	None	None	47,51,65, 67	None	63,66	43,50,54, 64,72	None	None
1971	80,81,85,88, 93,94,95	73,96	78,84	None	None	79,86,89	None	74,76,82	75,77,83, 90,91	87,92	None